

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Home | Newsletters |
| White Papers | Webcasts |
| Advertise | Contact Us |
| Desktop | Server |
| Cloud | PowerShell |
| Security | More |



Tweet

Share

Share 9

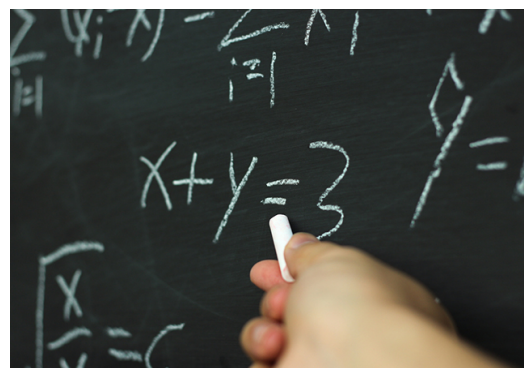
PowerShell Pipeline

How To Do Math with PowerShell

PowerShell is more than just scripting and automation. Given the right functions, you can also use it to solve numerical equations -- from the simple to the complex. Here's how.

By Boe Prox 01/10/2018

PowerShell is not just about writing scripts and working with various things such as Active Directory and SQL Server and the operating systems that these platforms ride on. While we can use it for fun things such as getting the weather and automating some aspect of our lives, PowerShell can also be a useful tool for such things as mathematics.



Through the use of functions, we can write tools to solve various formulas, given that the logic behind the function is sound. In this column, I will show you different ways we can use PowerShell to solve math problems, starting with

some basic uses and then working up to writing a function which can be used to solve some math formulas.

First off, we will just run a couple of commands to show the simplicity of performing actions such as adding or subtracting numbers in the console. Adding is as simple as just typing out the numbers that you wish to add together. You can add as many numbers together that you want as long as you end the command with a number:

```
PS C:\> 1 + 1
2
PS C:\> 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9
45
PS C:\> 1+2+
>>> 4
7
```

As you can see, PowerShell knows that we are looking to perform an arithmetic operation and proceeds to display the solution to the problem. In the case of not ending with a number, the console will treat it as a line continuation and wait for you to input a number, which will then present the solution to the problem.

This same process applies to subtraction, division and multiplication with their appropriate arithmetic operators:

```
PS C:\> 2 * 2
4
PS C:\> 20 / 5
4
PS C:\> 5 - 4
1
```

Order of operations can be handled using parentheses to ensure that we are adding values first and then dividing the results to another number. Otherwise, the results could differ greatly:

```
PS C:\> (4+4)/2
4
PS C:\> 4+4/2
6
```

Working with [Math]

The .NET [Math] type contains 28 methods and two constant properties that make performing more complex operations simpler by doing some of the hard work behind the scenes.

| Name | MemberType | Definition |
|-----------------|------------|--|
| ---- | ---- | ----- |
| Abs | Method | static sbyte Abs(sbyte value), static int16 Abs(int16 value), static int Abs(int value), ... |
| Acos | Method | static double Acos(double d) |
| Asin | Method | static double Asin(double d) |
| Atan | Method | static double Atan(double d) |
| Atan2 | Method | static double Atan2(double y, double x) |
| BigMul | Method | static long BigMul(int a, int b) |
| Ceiling | Method | static decimal Ceiling(decimal d), static double Ceiling(double a) |
| Cos | Method | static double Cos(double d) |
| Cosh | Method | static double Cosh(double value) |
| DivRem | Method | static int DivRem(int a, int b, [ref] int result), static long DivRem(long a, long b, [re... |
| Equals | Method | static bool Equals(System.Object objA, System.Object objB) |
| Exp | Method | static double Exp(double d) |
| Floor | Method | static decimal Floor(decimal d), static double Floor(double d) |
| IEEEERemainder | Method | static double IEEEERemainder(double x, double y) |
| Log | Method | static double Log(double d), static double Log(double a, double newBase) |
| Log10 | Method | static double Log10(double d) |
| Max | Method | static sbyte Max(sbyte val1, sbyte val2), static byte Max(byte val1, byte val2), static 1... |
| Min | Method | static sbyte Min(sbyte val1, sbyte val2), static byte Min(byte val1, byte val2), static 1... |
| Pow | Method | static double Pow(double x, double y) |
| ReferenceEquals | Method | static bool ReferenceEquals(System.Object objA, System.Object objB) |
| Round | Method | static double Round(double a), static double Round(double value, int digits), static doub... |
| Sign | Method | static int Sign(sbyte value), static int Sign(int16 value), static int Sign(int value), s... |
| Sin | Method | static double Sin(double a) |
| Sinh | Method | static double Sinh(double value) |
| Sqrt | Method | static double Sqrt(double d) |
| Tan | Method | static double Tan(double a) |
| Tanh | Method | static double Tanh(double value) |
| Truncate | Method | static decimal Truncate(decimal d), static double Truncate(double d) |
| E | Property | static double E {get;} |
| Pi | Property | static double Pi {get;} |

[Click on image for larger view.]

The two constants are for **Pi** and **E**. Pi can go up to 14 digits and E will also be displayed to 14 digits.

We can use the `Sqrt` method to find the square root of a given number pretty quickly, as shown below:

```
[math]::Sqrt(144)
```

```
PS C:\> [math]::Sqrt(144)
12
```

Another common method that could be used is `POW` to raise a number by a given power. In this example, I will raise 2 by the power of 10 and see what the result is:

```
[math]::Pow(2,10)
```

```
PS C:\> [math]::Pow(2,10)
1024
```

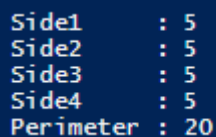
Fun with Formulas

We can easily write out some formulas to solve problems and even make them into reusable functions to assist with future problems that we may need to solve later.

Finding the perimeter of a square is as simple as adding the four sides together to get the solution:

```
#Parameter of a Square
$Result = 5+5+5+5
[pscustomobject]@{
    Side1 = 5
    Side2 = 5
    Side3 = 5
    Side4 = 5
}
```

```
Side3 = 5
Side4 = 5
Perimeter = $Result
}
```

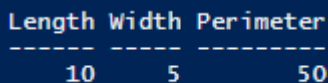


```
Side1      : 5
Side2      : 5
Side3      : 5
Side4      : 5
Perimeter  : 20
```

I went overkill for this example, but I would rather display the object showing the sides along with the perimeter instead of just some console or text-only output of the result.

Another example to show off is to find the area of a rectangle instead. Instead of adding all of the sides, we will multiple the length and width of the rectangle to get the area:

```
#Area of a Rectangle
$Length = 10
$Width = 5
$Result = $Length * $Width
[pscustomobject]@{
    Length = $Length
    Width = $Width
    Perimeter = $Result
}
```



```
Length Width Perimeter
-----
10      5      50
```

We can package this into a function that will not only provide us the area of the rectangle, but also tell us either the length or width of the rectangle if we happen to provide the area along with the width or length:

```
Function Get-Rectangle {
    Param (
        [parameter()]
        [int]$Length,
        [parameter()]
        [int]$Width,
        [parameter()]
        [int]$Area
    )
}
```

```
If ($PSBoundParameters.ContainsKey('Length') -AND $PSBoundParameters.ContainsKey('Area')) {  
    $Area = $Width * $Length  
}  
ElseIf ($PSBoundParameters.ContainsKey('Area') -AND $PSBoundParameters.ContainsKey('Length')) {  
    $Width = $Area / $Length  
}
```

Now we can use `Get-Rectangle` and supply it a couple of parameters to calculate either the area given the length and width, or the length with the area and width values.

```
Get-Rectangle -Length 10 -Width 5
```

| Length | Width | Area |
|--------|-------|------|
| 10 | 5 | 50 |

```
Get-Rectangle -Width 5 -Area 50
```

| Length | Width | Area |
|--------|-------|------|
| 10 | 5 | 50 |

Using PowerShell to work math problems and some complex equations can be done easily! For some formulas, you can write your own functions to handle all aspects of an equation. What I have covered just showed some of the most basic approaches to working with math in PowerShell, but you should definitely expand out and see what other uses you can come up with.

About the Author

Boe Prox is a Microsoft MVP in Windows PowerShell and a Senior Windows System Administrator. He has worked in the IT field since 2003, and he supports a variety of different platforms. He is a contributing author in PowerShell Deep Dives with chapters about WSUS and TCP communication. He is a moderator on the Hey, Scripting Guy! forum, and he has been a judge for the Scripting Games. He has presented talks on the topics of WSUS and PowerShell as well as runspace to PowerShell user groups. He is an Honorary Scripting Guy, and he has submitted a number of posts as a to Microsoft's Hey, Scripting Guy! He also has a number of open source projects available on Codeplex and GitHub. His personal blog is at <http://learn-powershell.net>.

PRINTABLE FORMAT

Recommended: Analyze AD Security for Fun and Profit

0 Comments

Microsoft Certified Professional Magazine

 Login ▾ Recommend 1  Share

Sort by Best ▾



LOG IN WITH

OR SIGN UP WITH DISQUS 

Be the first to comment.

ALSO ON MICROSOFT CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE

Exploring Dot-Sourcing in PowerShell -- Microsoft Certified Professional Magazine

3 comments • a year ago



dizzi90 — I usually use:
"\$PSScriptRoot\..\Function\Functionname.ps1"/
put each function to be exported as a separate

How To Create Virtual Directories in Azure Web Apps with PowerShell -- Microsoft

1 comment • 9 months ago



Alex — Thank you!

How To Save and Read Sensitive Data with PowerShell -- Microsoft Certified

3 comments • a year ago



Adam The Automator — Cert can't be chosen
AFAIK and yes, it does use the user's cert.

Viewing Your Drive Information with PowerShell -- Microsoft Certified

1 comment • 5 months ago



George Jenkins — Thanks Boe, this was just
what I was looking for. I have a script which
updates UFD's and asks the user which

 Subscribe  Add Disqus to your siteAdd DisqusAdd  Disqus' Privacy PolicyPrivacy PolicyPrivacy Policy

Most Popular Articles

[Azure AD Gets Two New Password Protection Tools in Preview](#)

[Find Data in Excel Using PowerShell](#)

[Use PowerShell To Work with a Network Adapter](#)

[Getting Started with Word Using PowerShell](#)

[How To Format PowerShell Output with Format-Table](#)

Free Whitepapers

[Layer 3 Creates New Revenue Stream With Innovative On-Demand DDOS Prevention Service](#)

[Monitoring for Modern IT](#)

[Four Pillars For a Modern DDOS Protection Strategy](#)

[IDG Report: DDoS: Strategies for Dealing with a Growing Threat](#)

[More TechLibrary](#)

SharePoint Watch

Sign up for our newsletter.

Email Address:

signup@example.com

SUBMIT

I agree to this site's Privacy Policy.

Free Webcasts

Solving Application Server I/O Performance Bottlenecks

VIDEO: Optimize Your Connection to Oracle Cloud with Equinix

Top 5 Challenges with Managing Hybrid Data and How to Overcome Them

How to Secure Your VPN, Mobile Devices, and Network Devices Via Certificates

More Webcasts

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| CONTACT US | ADVERTISE |
| ARCHIVES | EVENTS |
| WINDOWS INSIDER | FREE NEWSLETTERS |
| REPRINTS | LIST RENTAL |



Application Development Trends

AWSInsider.net

Enterprise Systems

Live! 360

Prophyts

Pure AI

Redmond

Redmond Channel Partner

TechMentor Events

Virtualization & Cloud Review

Visual Studio Magazine

Visual Studio Live!



© 1998-2018 **1105 Media Inc.** See our **Privacy Policy**, **Cookie Policy** and **Terms of Use**.

Problems? Questions? Feedback? E-mail us.